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Country programme document

Brazil

Summary

The draft country programme document (CPD) for Brazil is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and comment. The draft CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $4,495,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $90,000,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2017 to 2021.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the second regular session of 2016.

* E/ICEF/2016/13.

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Programme rationale

1. Brazil is the fifth largest country in the world in population and geographical area, with 201.5 million people, of whom 59.7 million are children. Over one half of all children are Afro-descendants and children account for more than one third of the country's 821,000 indigenous people. Brazil has made impressive gains in child rights in recent years, yet remains an unequal country where certain groups of children and women have not yet benefited from these gains.

2. In 1990, Brazil approved its Statute of the Child and Adolescent, which is largely in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Brazil is a forerunner in the provision of public services to its citizens: the Federative Pact operates through decentralized policies and services with multiple tiers from federal to state to municipal levels. Capacities across subnational levels vary greatly, with significant differences between municipalities and regions. The key value proposition of UNICEF is working across these tiers to monitor policy implementation and build capacities at the municipal level, while working with federal and state governments on policy development and advocacy.

3. Over 26 million people were lifted out of poverty from 2003 to 2013. However, 25.9 per cent of children are poor, and 15.8 per cent extremely poor. Brazil also faces marked inequalities between rural and urban areas: 74.2 per cent of children in rural areas live with deprivations of one or more rights guaranteed by the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Only 23.6 per cent of urban dwellers face such deprivations, although they are increasingly exposed to violence and homicide.

4. The impartial voice of UNICEF and its constructive partnership with the Government may be key in any political transition to maintain the gains in child rights and continue to expand and strengthen policies. This is particularly important for the most disadvantaged children: Afro-descendants; indigenous children; lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) children; children in dispersed rural communities in the Northeast and Amazon regions; and children in marginal areas of large cities.

5. Between 1990 and 2012, the infant mortality rate fell by 68.4 per cent, reaching 14.9 per 1,000 live births in 2012. Nevertheless, indigenous children are twice as likely to die before the age of one year than the average child. Some 40 per cent of indigenous children in the Amazon are affected by chronic malnutrition, against the national average of 7 per cent.

6. Child overweight or obesity is increasing, affecting one third of children aged 5-9 years. Studies link obesity and poverty, due to a lack of knowledge on healthy habits and insufficient access to healthier food options, sports and recreational facilities.

7. Vertical transmission of HIV halved between 1995 and 2013. Between 2004 and 2013, the number of new HIV cases among boys and girls aged 15-19 years increased by 53 per cent. Boys who engage with same-sex partners are 10 times more likely to contract HIV than heterosexual youth of the same age.

8. The maternal mortality ratio is 61.5 per 100,000 live births; 14 per cent of all maternal deaths occur in women under 20 years old. Pregnancy among girls aged 10-14 years is rising, with birth rates in this age bracket increasing from 8.6 to 9.7 per 1,000 live births between 2004 and 2012.

9. Although the national percentage of children who obtained their birth certificates by their first birthday increased from 66 to 96 per cent between 1990 and 2014, only 58 per

cent of indigenous children are registered in their first year of life, and only 70 per cent by age 10 years.

10. The percentage of school-age children who are out of school fell by 64 per cent (from 19.6 to 6.9 per cent) from 1990 to 2014. Nonetheless, some 3 million children are still out of school. They are mostly poor, Afro-descendants, indigenous and/or living in traditional communities or marginal areas of large cities. Almost 40 per cent of children with disabilities were out of school in 2010.

11. In 2014, close to 8 million children in primary and secondary school were two or more years behind their grade level, a main cause of dropout. Other causes are discrimination, child labour, pregnancy, inadequate curricula, undervalued teachers and poor infrastructure. Only one third of all schools in Brazil have safe and inclusive sports grounds and only one fourth have adequate facilities for children with disabilities.

12. The National System of Socio-Educational Services, charged with care of over 23,000 children in conflict with the law as of 2013, is an important framework requiring improvement. Some 15,500 children were deprived of liberty. From 1990 to 2013, the number of adolescent homicides increased by 110 per cent, from 5,000 to 10,500 annually, giving Brazil the second highest absolute number of adolescents killed in the world. Afro-descendant boys are almost four times more likely than whites to be victims of homicide. Despite the above, the majority of the Brazilian population is in favour of reducing the age of criminal responsibility.

13. Adolescents represent 11 per cent of the population, and have their right to participation recognized in the Constitution, the Statute of the Child and Adolescent and the Youth Statute. More autonomous, self-organized forms of adolescent mobilization have emerged over the past few years, yet adolescents' actual rate of participation remains low.

14. Different forms of discrimination and prejudice affect the lives of children; when crossed with gender norms, disparities are higher among girls and LGBT children. Afro-descendant and indigenous groups are usually the worst off for all indicators. Gender inequalities also have perverse effects: Brazil ranks fifth in a list of 83 countries for female homicide rates (4.8 homicides per 100,000 women) and fourth globally in absolute numbers of girls married below the age of 18 years. Between 2011 and 2012, the number of victims of homophobic violence increased from 1,713 to 4,851 (over 183 per cent), with 61 per cent of victims between 15 and 29 years of age.

15. Brazil has a fairly predictable cycle of hydro-meteorological hazards that affect thousands of lives and which may be deepened by the impacts of climate change. A comprehensive legal instrument is in place to protect children in emergencies, in line with the UNICEF Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action, but implementation remains a challenge. Recent environmental and health emergencies, such as the Zika virus outbreak, reinforce the need for prevention, preparedness and resilience strategies, as well as improvement in indicators for water, sanitation and hygiene, vector-control measures and permanent situation monitoring.

16. The media environment is open to sharing the child rights agenda in Brazil. Access to television is widespread and Internet, social media and cell phones are increasingly used to reach communities and service providers in remote areas. Civil society organizations have strong networks in Brazil.

17. Evaluations confirm that UNICEF adds value in evidencing the gaps in social policies through evidence and data-based advocacy, coupled with its strong

communication and outreach capabilities. The UNICEF Municipal Seal of Approval and Platform of Urban Centres initiatives have helped thousands of municipalities to prepare targeted and results-based action plans to close the equity gaps affecting children. To better integrate these methodologies into the overall country programme, most of the indicators used at local level for over 15 years will now be used as indicators for the new country programme.

Programme priorities and partnerships

18. Within the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals, equity is the guiding principle of the country programme, which aims to support Brazil in the realization of rights for the most excluded children. The goal of the country programme, which is aligned with national priorities, is to support Brazil to facilitate the generation and sharing of knowledge to identify the most excluded children and monitor and measure progress to fulfil their rights. Building on the UNICEF proposition, the programme will focus on targeted population groups, be implemented using regional strategies and measure success using the indicators derived from the UNICEF Strategic Plan and the Sustainable Development Goals. This engagement to provide capacity development and policy advice at municipal, state and federal levels is in line with the five pillars of the United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF).

19. The programme structure takes into account the outcomes in the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2014-2017 and also considers emerging trends affecting the lives of children in Brazil including climate change and urbanization. The country programme responds to the UNICEF Gender Action Plan and contributes to the national gender policy commitments to gender-responsive adolescent health and gender mainstreaming in the areas of violence prevention, social protection and inclusion.

20. The present programme structure is based on an analysis of challenges detailed above, solid evidence, a detailed assessment of bottlenecks that prevent children from exercising their rights, lessons learned and inputs from a wide range of partners and government counterparts. It targets specific population groups: children who are excluded from public policies and services; those who have access to social policies but lack quality services; victims of violence, discrimination, exploitation, neglect and abuse; and children vulnerable to disasters. The programme incorporates strategies for the promotion of universal rights and engaging rights-holders, 'millennials', the urban middle class, individual donors, knowledge centres, United Nations agencies and the private sector to advance positive changes which can potentially impact the lives of all children in Brazil.

21. Brazil is a model for other countries and evidence shows that UNICEF has a key value proposition to foster child rights-based cooperation and knowledge exchange between Brazil and other countries. National institutions such as the Brazilian Cooperation Agency have praised the role of UNICEF in supporting South-South cooperation as a means to share Brazil's good practices with and to learn from other countries, particularly in the areas of social policy and emergency response. In addition, UNICEF will continue to facilitate horizontal in-country exchanges of good practices.

22. Through integrated programmes, UNICEF expects to bring about more innovative, sustained and integral change in support of children's rights. The proposed programme consists of four components: (a) enhanced policies for excluded children; (b) quality social policies for vulnerable children; (c) prevention of and response to extreme forms of violence; and (d) engaged citizenry and participation.

23. These programme components will use innovation and partnerships with government, civil society, United Nations agencies, knowledge centres, South-South cooperation, media and the private sector as key strategies. They will build on the lessons learned from the significant local presence and local delivery strategies (Municipal Seal of Approval and Platform of Urban Centres) and the ability of UNICEF to work with all three levels of government to ensure that national and state policies effectively reach disadvantaged children at the municipal level. The programme components also include advocacy to give priority to children in disaster risk reduction, disaster prevention and emergency response.

Enhanced policies for excluded children

24. Despite impressive national averages, a percentage of children remain disenfranchised from this progress. The drivers of exclusion include race and ethnicity, region of residency, gender and sexual orientation, physical and social conditions, nationality and religion. Behind these elements is discrimination as a root cause of exclusion, which has a significant impact on vulnerable populations and precludes them from accessing services.

25. The key bottlenecks leading to the exclusion of these children are related to: (a) the absence of data, evidence and research on the most excluded groups; (b) the limited knowledge of rights-holders on how to demand their rights; and (c) the limited qualifications of some policymakers to formulate and finance specific policies targeting the most vulnerable.

26. Addressing the needs of this specific group requires differentiated and evidence-based policies and identifying those marginalized from the benefits of social policies. The outcome of this component is that, by 2021, Brazilian children excluded from public policies and programmes effectively benefit from enhanced and inclusive public policies and services, actively participating in processes related to their full development.

27. UNICEF will rely on its added value in producing and effectively disseminating data analysis and evidence to influence the formulation of differentiated policies. This includes developing capacity at the municipal level. UNICEF and United Nations agency partners will also work to screen and track budgets and expenditures for enhanced public financial management for children.

28. UNICEF will produce data and evidence to support policymakers to design tailored policies and programmes that reach the most excluded, including affirmative actions and initiatives that ensure access to those still out of reach. After tackling the bottlenecks identified, UNICEF will work with excluded children and families to empower them to demand their rights through social mobilization and advocacy activities.

29. The main counterparts will be the Ministries of Health, and Education and of Social Development, other human rights-related bodies, state and municipal authorities, knowledge centres, United Nations agencies, civil society and the Brazilian Cooperation Agency.

Quality social policies for vulnerable children

30. The second group of children targeted by the country programme includes those who have access to basic services but of precarious quality. The majority of these children reside in semi-arid and the Amazon regions, and peripheral areas of the large cities.

31. The key bottlenecks contributing to poor-quality services affecting this group of children include: (a) prevalence of social norms, cultural practices, behaviours and environments not conducive to good practices; (b) limited information on the part of duty-bearers; (c) low qualifications of social sector professionals, especially at subnational levels; (d) inadequate infrastructure; and (e) limited cross-sectoral coordination between social assistance, education and health services.

32. This component aims to ensure that these children benefit from quality public policies, programmes and strategies that promote gender and racial equality in health, education and social protection, and actively participate in processes related to their full development.

33. Racial discrimination is a key element leading to school dropout, in addition to age-grade distortion, child labour, pregnancy and lack of relevant and culturally adapted curricula. Special attention will be given to discriminatory practices that hinder the provision of quality social services to children.

34. UNICEF and partners will disseminate knowledge on healthy practices and humanization of health services among families, communities, civil society, government agencies and health professionals, including by promoting campaigns and capacity-building actions. Also included in this component are prevention of HIV/AIDS and congenital syphilis; preventive measures associated with vector control and improvement of basic hygiene and sanitation to avoid vector- and water-borne diseases; and prevention of adolescent pregnancy.

35. The programme will foster the development of intersectoral policies for social protection that address specific needs of the most vulnerable populations in an integral manner. The programme will develop models adapted to the local context and strengthen the capacities of social assistance professionals.

36. The main counterparts will be the Ministries of Health and Education, state and municipal authorities and civil society.

Prevention of and response to extreme forms of violence

37. The third group of children left behind are those at greatest risk of extreme forms of violence. Statistics show that violence against children occurs mostly within the home. In the case of adolescents, violence is also common in public spheres and institutions such as health units, schools, detention centres and social assistance units. Given the high number of adolescent homicides and the pervasive tolerance of violence by society, violence merits special consideration in this country programme.

38. The main bottlenecks related to the prevalence of violence in Brazil include: (a) social norms and cultural practices leading to the acceptance of violence, racism and discrimination; (b) gaps in or inadequacy of policies and legislation in preventing violence, supporting victims and investigating rights violations; (c) insufficient or ineffective violence notification, prevention and response systems, including existing difficulties to implement intersectoral policies.

39. The aim of this component is that by 2021, the Brazilian population rejects the use of violence against children and the country's child protection system is strengthened to prevent and respond to violence against children.

40. UNICEF and counterparts will address high rates of adolescent homicides; gaps in the judicial systems; high levels of violence in the community; widespread violence against children and adolescents by the military police; weak systems for provision of care to child victims, including those affected by physical, sexual and gender-based violence; and structural discrimination against minority and discriminated groups, including but not limited to Afro-descendants, indigenous populations and LGBT youth.

41. UNICEF will act as a neutral broker in a socially conservative context to support intersectoral action to prevent and respond to violence. The bottlenecks identified in Brazil's Rights Guarantee System will be addressed by promoting change in social norms and cultural practices.

42. Technical assistance will be provided to generate reliable evidence to inform advocacy, promote and protect current legislation and policy reform in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women and other global commitments. This will include an innovative partnership with the Court of Justice of the Federal District on the protection of child rights and related protection systems.

43. The main programme counterparts will be the Parliament, security and justice sectors, human rights-related governmental bodies, media, civil society and United Nations agencies.

Engaged citizenry and participation

44. Increasing its public reach can expand the ability of UNICEF to influence public policy, fuel social engagement and adolescent participation and drive the growth of private and public resources, thus contributing to the realization of children's rights by involving and stimulating the participation of children, adolescents and millennials and their families, individual donors and private sector. Brazil has the fifth highest number of Internet users in the world; during 2015, UNICEF Brazil saw its following on social media double, and it has one of the highest rates of engagement by its supporters of country offices and National Committees for UNICEF. This demonstrates that there is increased potential for dialogue with new audiences, including the private sector, to advance an inclusive agenda for children's rights.

45. The main bottlenecks to the engagement of children, families, millennials, individual donors and private sector partners in driving public action for the realization of child rights include: (a) the indifference of segments of Brazilian society towards the plight of the most vulnerable and excluded children; (b) insufficient information and misperceptions by segments of society on the reality faced by the most vulnerable children, including violations of their rights; (c) limited scope for private sector social investment related to children's rights; (d) perceived lack of compatibility between the private sector and the work of UNICEF; (e) inadequacy of participation channels for children; and (f) a low level of familiarization of rights-holders with ways to contribute effectively to public debates.

46. The aim of this component is to guarantee that vulnerable boys, girls, adolescents and families enjoy increased public support. A broader number of Brazilians will be aware of and sensitized to the realities of vulnerable and excluded children. Individual donors and private sector partners will further their non-financial contributions to advance the work of UNICEF. Lastly, a wide base of adolescents will be mobilized and enjoy adequate knowledge and more opportunities to participate in public forums for decision-making processes that affect them.

47. The programme will build on the extensive and increasing use of the Internet and mobile devices in Brazil and ongoing global efforts to invest in innovative means to engaging citizens in child rights.

48. All strategies in the UNICEF Strategic Plan and Global Communication and Public Advocacy Strategy will be utilized to engage various stakeholders and promote the right to participation. With private sector partners, media networks (digital and mass media), civil society groups with large memberships and youth and adolescent networks, in addition to various implementing partners, UNICEF will promote evidence-based public advocacy campaigns that inform, inspire and involve the Brazilian public, including key stakeholders, and will employ advocacy and social mobilization for more institutionalized spaces for child and adolescent participation.

49. The achievement of various programme results is largely dependent on the establishment of partnerships with local organizations, the media and public policy managers. UNICEF has been working closely with private sector partners to help them orient their skill sets, reach and mobilizing capacity to contribute towards realizing child rights. This strategy will continue, by increasing their awareness of child rights and of violations, and by strengthening their corporate social responsibility agendas accordingly.

Programme effectiveness

50. In support of the four programmatic components, this outcome will ensure efficient and effective programme management, enhanced external relations, institutional communication, monitoring and evaluation, strategic planning, gender mainstreaming, sports for development and resilience. This component will contribute to expansion of Brazil's South-South cooperation efforts for children's rights.

Summary budget table

Programme component	*(In thousands of United States dollars)*		
	Regular resources	*Other resources*	*Total*
Enhanced policies for excluded children	1 800	15 000	16 800
Quality social policies for vulnerable children	445	34 000	34 445
Prevention of and response to extreme forms of violence	1 800	13 000	14 800
Engaged citizenry and participation	450	14 000	14 450
Programme effectiveness	--	14 000	14 000
Total	**4 495**	**90 000**	**94 495**

Programme and risk management

51. The Brazilian Cooperation Agency, in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, leads the overall coordination of the country programme and the UNPDF, delegating the coordination of specific programme technical aspects to the line ministries. UNICEF will work with relevant ministries and departments at national, state and municipal levels to

ensure efficient and effective programme implementation. Annual or rolling workplans will be agreed with partners, and closely monitored through meetings and field visits. Annual reviews will be held and minutes circulated.

52. A risk management strategy will be operationalized to mitigate the following risks to the achievement of programme results: diminishing funding from local fundraising; weak capacity and coordination of partners; high costs of implementing the harmonized approach to cash transfers; and the national elections scheduled for 2018 and the subsequent state and municipal elections. Enterprise risk management will include risks and mitigation actions to be taken when situations arise.

53. Continued efforts will be in place to strengthen partnerships with civil society, with capacity and financial assurance measures put in place as UNICEF funding is channelled through them to implement the country programme.

54. The early warning and early action system will be systematically updated.

55. This country programme document outlines UNICEF contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountability of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes are reflected in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

56. UNICEF will continue to operate at national and subnational levels, through its presence in Brasilia and in field offices. The local presence is necessary to influence evidence-based policy development for the most excluded and vulnerable children. The country programme has an equity approach, which intends to foster a more integrated way of working, moving away from a sectoral design.

57. The resource mobilization trend for UNICEF shows steady growth and expects gradually increasing local fundraising, which will contribute to the country programme in Brazil and for other countries.

Monitoring and evaluation

58. The results and resources framework, integrated monitoring and evaluation plan and costed evaluation plan will define all priority monitoring, research and evaluation activities. Annual reviews with key partners will provide inputs to UNICEF annual reports.

59. Field monitoring visits will be carried out, where possible, with main government counterparts, civil society, media, United Nations agencies, potential local donors and National Committees for UNICEF.

60. UNICEF will support equity-focused monitoring at decentralized level using indicators from the Municipal Seal of Approval and Platform of Urban Centres initiatives to monitor progress towards the results of the country programme.

61. The programme will strengthen the evidence-based equity focus, which is critical to support the generation and management of knowledge on the four programme component areas, through:

(a) generation of knowledge and evidence in areas where data are scarce, particularly regarding excluded children and adolescents, who are currently unknown and invisible in national statistics;

(b) monitoring key indicators, using disaggregated data whenever possible, to show inequalities;

(c) qualitative analyses of data, using equity-focused analysis as a participatory and multi-stakeholder mechanism to understand challenges and plan strategic responses;

(d) support to the development, improvement and harmonization of Brazil's data and information systems, including advocacy for disaggregated information;

(e) work with partners and the wider United Nations system in Brazil to implement equity-focused evaluations and to develop national capacities in this area;

systematization of knowledge and evidence in user-friendly ways that help to communicate data to a wider public, including rights-holders.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Brazil-UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2017-2021

Enhanced policies for excluded children							
Related articles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child: 3, 6, 7, 12, 18, 23, 24, 28, 29, 31. **National priority:** Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 16, 17.							
Related UNPDF outcomes: 6. Promotion of a peaceful, fair and inclusive society, through social participation, transparency and democratic governance, respecting secularism of the state and guaranteeing human rights for all **Related UNPDF indicators:** not finalized							
UNICEF Strategic Plan outcomes: 1. Health; 2. HIV/AIDS; 4. Nutrition; 5. Education; 7. Social inclusion							
UNICEF outcomes	*Indicators, baselines, targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (in thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
1. By 2021, the most excluded boys and girls benefit from enhanced and inclusive public policies and services and actively participate in decision making processes. *Children most expected to benefit: Afro-descendant, Quilombolas, indigenous people, children with disabilities, with HIV/AIDS, in rural areas and in vulnerable urban	**1a. Percentage of children with registered births** Baseline 1: Brazil 92.10% (2014) Target 1: Brazil 98% (2021) Baseline 2: North Region 82.69% (2014) Target 2: North Region 92% (2021)	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics	1.1. Increased evidence on the causes of exclusion of boys and girls 1.2. Boys, girls and families from excluded populations with increased participation in institutional fora, knowledge and skills to demand their rights 1.3. Specialized programmes for the most excluded boys and girls implemented at national and subnational levels	Ministries of Health; Education; Sport; National Union of Municipal Education Managers; National Indigenous Peoples' Foundation; adolescent networks; National ECD Network; Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC); CSOs; research institutions; private sector	1 800	15 000	16 800
	1b. Percentage of out-of-school children Baseline 1: 4-17 years 6.88% (2014) Target 1:4-17 years 3% (2021) Baseline 2: 4-5 years 19.32% (2014) Target 2: 4-5 years 8% (2021) Baseline 3: 11-14 years: 1.79% Target 3: 1%	National Institute for Educational Studies and Research; Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics					

territories, LGBT youth.	Baseline 4: 15-17 years 15.73% (2014) Target 4: 15-17 years 7% (2021)						
	1e. Percentage of under-five indigenous children with low height for age Baseline 1:Brazil - TBD Target 1: Brazil TBD Baseline 2: Indigenous children living in the 10 most vulnerable indigenous special health districts : TBD Target 2: TBD	Administrative health records					
Quality social policies for vulnerable children							
Related articles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child: 3, 6, 18, 23, 24, 28, 29, 31, 32,. **National priority:** Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 17.							
Related UNPDF outcomes: 1. Social development strengthened throughout the territory, with the end of poverty through access to quality goods and public services, especially in education, health, social protection, food security and nutrition and decent work, with equity and an emphasis on gender, race, ethnicity and generational equality **Related UNPDF indicators: not finalized**							
UNICEF Strategic Plan outcomes: 1. Health; 2. HIV/AIDS; 4. Nutrition; 5. Education; 7. Social inclusion							

UNICEF outcomes	*Indicators, baselines, targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
2. By 2021 boys and girls have increased access to quality and responsive health, education and social protection programmes, and actively participate in the design, implementat¹on and monitoring of these services	**2a. Percentage of live births from women aged 10-14 years** Baseline: Brazil 0.96% (2013) Target: Brazil 0.90% (2021)	Ministry of Health: Live Birth Information System	2.1. Families, communities and civil society have increased knowledge on health practices, and government agencies and health professionals provide culturally, and age and gender responsive health services 2.2. Girls and boys have increased permanence in the basic education system, based on intersectoral policies addressing diversity, including contextualized education 2.3. Government at national and subnational levels has improved capacity to implement intersectoral policies for social protection with emphasis on the most vulnerable children	Ministries of: Health; Education; Sport; National Union of Municipal Education Managers; National Indigenous Peoples' Foundation; adolescent networks; ABC; CSOs; research institutions; private sector	445	34 000	34 445
	2b. Percentage of HIV/AIDS cases in adolescents and youth aged 15-19 years in treatment Baseline 1: Brazil – TBD Target 1: Brazil –TBD	Ministry of Health					
	2c. Age-grade distortion rate <u>Baseline 1</u>: Primary (EARLY years of primary education) – National and subnational (2014) Brazil 14.1% North 23% Northeast 19.9% Center-West 11.2% Southeast 8.5% South 9.9% <u>Target 1:</u> Primary – National and subnational (2021) Brazil 12% North 19.5% Northeast 16.9% Center-West 9.5% Southeast 7.2% South 7% <u>Baseline 2:</u> Lower Secondary (FINAL years of primary education) – National and subnational (2014) Brazil 27.3% North 39.3% Northeast 36.9% Center-West 23.1%	National Institute for Educational Studies and Research					

	Southeast 18.7% South 24% Target 1: Lower Secondary– National and subnational (2021) Brazil 17% North 24.5% Northeast 23.4% Center-West 14% Southeast 11.2% South 13.7% Baseline 2: Secondary- National and subnational (2014) Brazil 28.2% North 44.1% Northeast 38% Center-West 27.7% Southeast 20.5% South 21.7% Target 2: Secondary- National and subnational (2021) Brazil 26% North 40% Northeast 35% Center-West 25% Southeast 18% South 19%					
	2d. Percentage of children (0 – 17) who are overweight Baseline: Brazil 33.3% (2009) Target: Brazil 28% (2021)	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics: Family Budgets Survey				

Prevention of and response to extreme forms of violence							
Related articles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child: 2, 4, 19, 20, 23, 34, 35, 37, 39 **National priority:** Sustainable Development Goals 5, 10, 16, 17							
Related UNPDF outcomes: 6. Promotion of a peaceful, fair and inclusive society, through social participation, transparency and democratic governance, respecting secularism of the state and guaranteeing human rights for all **Related UNPDF indicators: not finalized**							
UNICEF Strategic Plan outcomes: 5. Education; 6. Child protection							
UNICEF outcomes	*Indicators, baselines, targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
3. By 2021, Brazil's child protection system strengthened in its capacity to prevent and respond to violence against children.	**3a. Number of adolescent homicides (15-19 years)** Baseline 1: Brazil 9,952 (2014) Target 1: Brazil 8,300 (2021) Baseline 2: Male 9,374 (2014) Target 2: Male 7,800 (2021) Baseline 3: Afro-descendants and indigenous 7,469 (2014) Target 3: Afro-descendants and indigenous 6,500 (2021)	Ministry of Health	3.1. Families, communities, civil society, private sector and governmental agents in prioritized states with increased knowledge on the impact of violence on the lives of children 3.2. Gaps in the legal, political and institutional framework related to prevention, assistance and response to violence against children mapped and addressed 3.3. Improved cross-sectorial coordination and public services, at national and subnational levels, to benefit child witnesses, victims and perpetrators	Ministries of: Health; Justice; ABC; Congress; National Justice Council; youth networks; National Indigenous Peoples' Foundation; private sector	1 800	13 000	14 800
	3b. Number of children in detention Baseline: Brazil 15,221 (2013) Target: Brazil 11,626 (2021)	Administrative records: socio-educational system					

Engaged citizenry and participation							
Related article of the Convention on the Rights of the Child: 12 **National priority: Sustainable Development Goals** 16, 17							
Related UNPDF outcomes: 6. Promotion of a peaceful, fair and inclusive society, through social participation, transparency and democratic governance, respecting secularism of the state and guaranteeing human rights for all **Related UNPDF indicators: not finalized**							
UNICEF Strategic Plan outcomes: 7. Social Inclusion; organizational effectiveness							
					Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
UNICEF outcomes	*Indicators, baselines, targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*RR*	*OR*	*Total*
4. By 2021, engaged citizens, including boys, girls and families, millennials, individual donors and private sector partners, are driving public action for the realization of children's rights	**4a. Percentage of individuals who declare children's rights as one of the top five issues they would like to be involved in** Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	UNICEF Brazil/ communications: Survey on civic engagement	4.1. Citizen engagement is increased to support the realization of boys' and girls' rights 4.2. Increased non-financial contributions from individual donors, private and public sector partners for the realization of boys' and girls' rights 4.3. Adolescents mobilized and with increased knowledge and opportunities to participate in public forums of decision-making processes	Private sector ; media networks; civil society; youth and adolescent networks	450	14 000	14 450
	4b. Number of relationships with businesses whose scope has been expanded to adopt a policy that include a programmatic solution or innovation that respect or support children's rights Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	UNICEF Brazil/ Private Sector Fundraising and Partnerships Section: Survey on solutions supporting children's rights					
	4c. Percentage of adolescents aged 16-17 years who have voter registration cards Baseline 1: 42.5% Brazil (2012 – Municipal Elections) Target 1: 45% (2021)	Federal Electoral Court; Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics					

	Baseline 2: 23.9% Brazil (2014 – Federal Elections) Target 2: 40% (2021)						

Programme effectiveness

Related articles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child: 3, 6, 7, 12, 18, 23, 24, 28, 29, 31.
National priority: Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 17.

Related UNPDF outcomes:
7. Strategic partnerships established to strengthen and promote international cooperation and contribute to the reduction of inequalities within and between countries

Related UNPDF indicators: not finalized

UNICEF Strategic Plan outcomes: 1. Health; 2. HIV/AIDS; 4. Nutrition; 5. Education; 7. Social inclusion

UNICEF outcomes	*Indicators, baselines, targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
5. Country programme is efficiently designed, coordinated, managed and supported to meet quality programming standards in achieving results for children	**5a. Rate of implementation of programming resources** Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Contributions management records; annual workplans; financial reports	5.1. UNICEF utilizes guidance, tools and resources to effectively design and manage programmes 5.2. UNICEF utilizes guidance, tools and resources for effective communication, advocacy and partnerships on child rights 5.3. UNICEF utilizes guidance, tools and resources to effectively influence the design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and dissemination of development policies and programmes that promote, guarantee and impact	ABC, UNICEF headquarters and Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	0	14 000	14 000
	5b. Number of South- South technical cooperation agreements linked to child rights between Brazil and other countries. Baseline: 1 (2016) Target: 5 (2021)	Administrative records/ South-South cooperation post-mission survey					

			children's rights 5.4. Increased number of countries engaged with Brazil and UNICEF in South-South cooperation initiatives to improve the situation of children in their country and in Brazil.					
Total						**4 495**	**90 000**	**94 495**